

The Rural District Council of New Forest



ANNUAL REPORT

**on
the Health**

of the

NEW FOREST RURAL DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR

1966

R. J. K. Tallack, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.



VOLUME 54 NUMBER 17 MAY 1, 1961

CONTENTS

181

182

183

184

185

186

187

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NEW FOREST

*With the Compliments
of
The Medical Officer of Health*

Appletree Court,
Lyndhurst, Hants.

Telephone : Lyndhurst 2891/7

C O N T E N T S

PREFACE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Statistical and Social Conditions of the Area	...								3
General Characteristics of the District	...	...							3 - 4
Extracts of Vital Statistics	...	...	...	...					4 - 7
Summary of Comparative Vital Statistics	...	...							8
General Provisions of Health Services for the Area									8 - 14
Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15 - 22
General Remarks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		23
National Assistance Act, 1948/51	..	...	...	...					23
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	...	...	...						24
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		24 - 28
Swimming Pools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		28
Rivers and Streams	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		28
Drainage and Sewerage	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		29 - 30
Public Cleansing	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		30 - 36
Cesspool Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		36 - 37
Caravans and Other Moveable Dwellings	..	...	...						38
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		39 - 49
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		49
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		50
Food and Drugs Act - Inspection and Supervision of Food Premises	...	...	...	...					50 - 51
Meat and Food Inspections	...	...	...	...	...				52 - 53
Milk and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		54 - 55
Atmospheric Pollution	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		55 - 56
Noise Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		57
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		57 - 59
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	...	...							59 - 60
Animal Boarding Establishments Act	...	...	...						61
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		61
Scrap Metal Dealers Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		61
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	...	...	...						61 - 62
Summary of Inspections	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		63

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29900372>

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NEW FOREST

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR 1966

To the Chairman and Members of the New Forest Rural District Council :
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

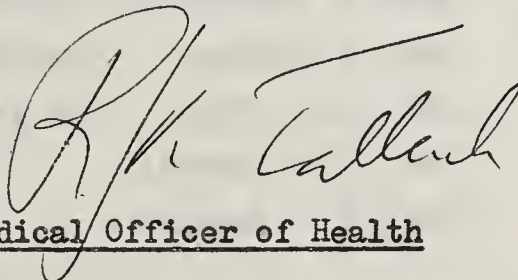
I have the honour to present for your information and consideration the Annual Report on the health of your District for the year 1966.

The Chief Public Health Inspector's Report on the work of the Health Department, with which he is specially concerned, is embodied in the Report as a whole.

When considering the Vital Statistics for the year, slight variations in these figures from year to year should not usually be regarded as statistically significant in view of the small population of the District.

I would like to express my thanks to the staff of the Department for the way in which they have carried out their duties in the year under review, with a special word for the Public Health Inspectorate and the General Office Staff.

I have the honour to be,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,



Medical Officer of Health

S T A F F

(as at 31st December 1966)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

R.J.K. Tallack, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :

R.G. Burch, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :

K.H. Halstead, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS :

G. Topham, M.A.P.H.I.

R. Galton, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

G.W.V. Taylor, M.A.P.H.I.

D.W.Sidebotham, M.A.P.H.I., P.H.D.

STUDENT PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :

P.H. Lovelace

CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT :

D.L. Gregson

RODENT OFFICER :

H.W. Plowman

CHIEF CLERK :

Mrs. A.M. Poucher, A.R.S.H. (until 31st May 1966)

R. Roberts (as from 22nd June 1966)

GENERAL OFFICE STAFF :

Mrs. D.H. Cox

Miss S. Greenstock (until 2nd February 1966)

Mrs. K. Tucker (until 30th November 1966)

Mrs. C.A. Pitts (as from 5th December 1966)

Mrs. E.M. Maxwell

Miss M. Hayward

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	94,969
Estimated mid-year resident population	65,950
Estimated number of inhabited houses ..	19,953
Rateable Value, 1st April 1967	£4,030,492
Sum represented by a penny rate (for the financial year ended 31st March 1967)	£16,419.12s.11d

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT

The District covers an area of 94,969 acres, approximately 148 square miles comprising 17 parishes, and has a progressively rising population which has now reached 65,950.

It is bounded on the East by the River Test and the Southampton Water, on the South by the Solent and the Lymington Borough, on the West by the Ringwood and Fordingbridge Rural District and on the North by the Romsey and Stockbridge Rural District. The unique and predominating feature of the District is, of course, the ancient Crown Forest, a region of exceptional natural beauty and a home of ancient rights and privileges. The area within the perambulation of the Forest is some 92,000 acres, of which the larger portion lies within the boundaries of the Rural District. The principal industries in the Forest are, naturally, forestry and agriculture whilst the areas outside the perambulation of the Forest, the waterside parts of the parishes of Eling, Dibden, Marchwood and Fawley, are mainly industrial including timber works, small shipbuilding yards, tar distilleries, the wellknown Esso Oil Refinery, Chemical and Synthetic Rubber Works, the Central Electricity Authority Power Station at Marchwood and other light industries.

In these parishes industrial development continues to increase and they contain the larger centres of population, equivalent to 67% of the total population of the District.

The geological formation of the District is mainly made up of plateau gravel and sandy marly clays.

Rainfall, Sun hours and Temperatures (as recorded at Southampton) :

Month	Rain (inches)	Sun (hours)	Temperatures	
			Maximum ° F	Minimum ° F
January *	2.07	42	55.9	22.1
February	5.59	33.7	57	29.9
March *	1.02	131.7	58.8	29.2
April *	3.82	90.5	69.8	32
May	2.37	239.2	75.7	37
June	2.72	226.5	84.4	46
July	2.21	173.9	78.7	45.2
August	2.97	178.7	82	45
September	1.95	168.9	75.2	42
October	5.9	85.2	67.3	36.1
November	1.95	60.8	58.9	27.3
December	2.64	42.8	56.8	28.3

* including snow

Fine days totalled 165 as against 200 wet ones (the previous year the figures were 183 and 182) September had the most fine days (22) and April, October and December the most wet (23 each).

EXTRACTS OF VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births :</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	567	624	1,191
Illegitimate	44	41	85
	<u>611</u>	<u>665</u>	<u>1,276</u>

<u>Birth Rate :</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Per 1,000 estimated resident population ...	19.6	19.33
Birth Rate for England and Wales	18.0	17.7
After application of Comparability Factor (0.98)	19.2	18.95
Illegitimate live births % of total live births	6.34	6.66

<u>Still Births :</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	4	5	9
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births ..	15.42	7.77
England and Wales	15.7	15.4
Total live and still births	1,297	1,286

<u>Infant Mortality :</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :</u>			
Legitimate 	11	6	17
Illegitimate 	-	1	1
	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>18</u>

<u>Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
All infants per 1,000 live births 	14.9	14.1
Rate for England and Wales 	19.0	18.9
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	13.4	14.27
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	37.0	11.76

<u>Neo-Natal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under 4 weeks of age) :	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate 	8	4	12
Illegitimate 	-	-	-
	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>12</u>

(The deaths of infants under 4 weeks in England and Wales during 1966 were 10,934 = rate of 12.9/1,000 live births.)

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Rate per 1,000 related live births 	10.18	9.4
Rate for England and Wales 	13.0	12.9

<u>Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week/1,000 total live births) :</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate 	7	4	11
Illegitimate 	-	-	-
	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>

Rate = 8.62 per 1,000 total live births.

<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still births and Deaths under 1 week/1,000 total live and still births) :</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Still births 	20	10
Deaths under one week 	8	11
	<u>28</u>	<u>21</u>

Rate = 16.33 per 1,000 total live and still births.

<u>Maternal Mortality (Death and Death Rates/1,000 total live and still births) :</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
---	-------------	-------------

Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
Maternal Death Rate for England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.25	0.26
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
Estimated female population aged 15-44 years -	30.6.66						9,423,200	

Deaths : Male = 332 Female = 273 Total = 605

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	9.63	9.17
Death Rate for England and Wales	11.5	11.7
After application of Comparability Factor (1.06)	10.30	9.24

The death rate comparability figure is adjusted specifically to take account of any residential institutions in the area.

Increase of Population :

The estimated population given by the Registrar General shows an increase of 760. The births registered during the year exceed the deaths registered by 671 representing, therefore, an immigrant increase of 89. The corresponding increase for 1965 was 1,420.

The Chief Causes of death, in order of frequency :

Amongst the chief causes of death in order of frequency were :-

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
	(% of all deaths)	
(a) Disease of the Heart and Circulatory System	240-38.22%	218-36.02%
(b) Cancer of all sites	132-21.02%	140-23.14%
(c) Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	95-15.13%	88-14.54%
(d) Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	54- 8.60%	43- 7.11%

CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS

The number of deaths from Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus has again, unhappily, increased - as the following table shows :-

Deaths from Malignant Neoplasm of Lung and Bronchus

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Male	27	18	29	20	34
Female	4	5	4	14	5
	31	23	33	34	39
As percentage of all deaths from all forms of Cancer	28.9%	19.82%	27.7%	25.8%	27.85%

Whilst the percentage of deaths from all forms of Cancer is slightly increased, this should not be considered as statistically significant.

CANCER

The number of deaths attributed to Cancer was 140 - 84 males and 56 females, of which 39 (34 males and 5 females) were due to cancer of the lung and bronchus - 27.85% of all cancer deaths. (The total number of deaths attributed to Cancer includes 3 cases of leukaemia, one male and two females.)

For comparison, the number of deaths from Cancer and rates per 1,000 of the population in the District since 1957 are as follows :-

Year	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 population
1957	85	1.50
1958	93	1.79
1959	95	1.78
1960	95	1.77
1961	112	1.95
1962	107	1.79
1963	116	1.88
1964	119	1.86
1965	132	2.02
1966	140	2.12

SUMMARY OF COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Population	New Forest R.D.C.			England & Wales		
		I.M.R.	B.R.	D.R.	I.M.R.	B.R.	D.R.
1957	49,780	26.8	17.1	9.6	23.0	16.1	11.5
1958	51,710	16.0	20.4	10.1	22.5	16.4	11.7
1959	53,130	20.6	20.0	9.9	22.0	16.5	11.6
1960	55,080	21.0	19.0	11.2	21.7	17.1	11.5
1961	57,510	16.2	19.3	10.2	21.6	17.4	12.0
1962	59,750	14.81	20.33	9.47	21.4	18.0	11.9
1963	61,640	18.7	20.81	9.83	20.9	18.2	12.2
1964	63,770	13.6	20.7	9.15	20.0	18.4	11.3
1965	65,190	14.9	19.6	9.63	19.0	18.0	11.5
1966	65,950	14.1	19.33	9.17	18.9	17.7	11.7

IMR = Infant Mortality Rate expressed as per 1,000 live births.

BR = Birth Rate expressed as per 1,000 resident population.

DR = Death Rate expressed as per 1,000 resident population.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Authority :

- 1 Medical Officer of Health (part-time)
- 1 Chief Public Health Inspector
- 1 Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
- 4 Additional Public Health Inspectors
- 1 Student Public Health Inspector

One of the Inspectors is engaged on specialist duties for the purposes of the Housing Acts.

Laboratory Facilities :

Chemical examinations are carried out at the City of Southampton Laboratory, and bacteriological examinations at the Public Health Laboratory, Southampton. A fee is charged by the City of Southampton, but the Public Health Laboratory Service is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health and no fees are charged.

Ambulance Facilities :

The ambulances operating in the area are controlled for the full 24 hours, seven days a week, from the County Central Control, Winchester - Telephone: Winchester 61644, and requests for transport should be made to this Control only. The work in the area is shared between the main Station at Lymington, and the sub-stations at Totton and Hythe, with assistance from the adjoining sub-stations at Ringwood, Christchurch and Romsey. All types of cases are conveyed.

THE FOLLOWING SERVICES ARE PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL :-

Home Nursing and Domiciliary Midwifery

Details of the General Nurses and Midwives serving in the District who are able to give attention to cases at home on medical certificate are :-

A = Attached to Practices of General Practitioners

BROCKENHURST
Mrs. P. Cottrell,
Nurse's Cottage,
Meerut Road,
Brockenhurst -
Tel: Brockenhurst 2380

DIBDEN, MARCHWOOD,
HYTHE and FAWLEY

Miss J. Bolwell,
Furzley, Lepe Road,
Langley -
Tel: Blackfield 3308

Mrs. Y. Grey, Plot 14,
Nash Road Estate,
Dibden Purlieu -
Tel: Hythe 2049

} A - Drs. Forde, Guly, James and Tuckett.
}
}
}
}

} A - - do -
}
}
}

N.B. Attached to above Practice in Hythe, and
also follows this Practice into Beaulieu Village.

Mrs. B. Burbidge,
52, Hillview Road,
Hollybank, Hythe -
Tel: Hythe 2202

A - Half to Dr. Walker and half to Dr. Graves.
(N.B. Different Practices)

EAST BOLDRE, BEAULIEU
and BOLDRE

Miss M. Bell,
Knaption Cottage, Pilley -
Tel: Lymington 2852

(Except in Beaulieu Village for Practice of
Drs. Forde, James, Guly and Tuckett which
is covered by Mrs. Grey.)

LYNDHURST, MINSTEAD and
DENNY LODGE

Miss M.P. Tuffrey,
17, Garden Close,
Lyndhurst -
Tel: Lyndhurst 2663

SWAY

Miss M.F. Lipscombe,
Station Road Garage,
Sway: Tel: Sway 209

A - Drs. Gaitskell and Stevenson.

TOTTON DISTRICT

District Nurse/Midwives :

Miss E.A. Strange,
28, Shelley Road,
Totton -
Tel: Totton 2191

A - Drs. McQuitty, English and Munro.

Mrs. A. Billingsley,
19, Dene Way,
Ashurst -
Tel: Ashurst 2277

A - Drs. Tasker, Page and Whitworth.

Mrs. D. Mackrell,
166, Salisbury Road,
Totton -
Tel: Totton 3656

Miss D. Robinson,
Westwood Cottage,
Beechwood House,
Bartley -
Tel: Cadnam 2185

A - Drs. Cooper, Randall and Leftley.

Miss H.M. Davies,
1, Regis Cottage,
Shepherds Road, Bartley.
Tel: Cadnam 3220

A - Drs. Maynard and Thurlow.

District Nurse :

Mrs. M. Coombes,
36, Shakespeare Drive,
Totton - Tel: Totton 3000

A - Drs. McQuitty, English and Munro.

Home Help Service :

The object of the Home Help Service is to relieve anxiety by providing someone to help with the housework and care of children (if any) while the housewife is prevented from working by sickness or accident, or during confinement, or for any other persons aged and sick, requiring help. The Service does not exist to take the place of relatives or neighbours who can help, but to supplement their help or replace them if, for some reason, they are non-existent. There is an office serving the New Forest area at the Health Clinic, Testwood Lane, Totton - Telephone Totton 3250, and is open on Fridays 9.0 a.m. to 11.0 a.m. Applications, which must be supported by a Doctor's Certificate, should be sent to this office.

Clinics and Treatment Centres :

(a) Child Welfare Clinics :

BROCKENHURST	- Dental Clinic, Brookley Road ...	2nd & 4th Tuesdays (No Doctor)
COPYTHORNE	- Foresters Hall, Bartley	1st & 3rd Thursdays
EAST BOLDRE	- The Parish Hall	1st Thursday
LYNDHURST	- Social Club, Sandy Lane ..	1st & 3rd Tuesdays (Doctor attends 1st Tuesday only)
MARCHWOOD	- Military Welfare Centre, Mulberry Road, McMullen Camp	2nd & 4th Thursdays
PILLEY	- Memorial Hall	2nd Thursdays
SWAY	- Women's Institute Hall	1st Tuesday (No Doctor)
TOTTON	- Health Clinic, Testwood Lane ...	Every Friday

(All Clinics commence at 2.0 p.m.)

(b) Day Nurseries Nil

SCHOOL CLINICS

(i) Dental Clinics : (for School and pre-School children and expectant and nursing mothers) are held at the following Centres :-

Brockenhurst	- Dental Clinic, Brookley Road.
Hythe	- Dental Clinic, Hythe Medical Centre, Beaulieu Road.
Lymington	- Health Clinic, New Street.
New Milton	- Medical Inspection Room, Ashley County Primary School.
Totton	- Dental Clinic, Abbotswood C.P. School, Ringwood Road.

(i) Dental Clinics (Contd.)

Mobile Dental Trailers also visit various Schools throughout the area. Patients are seen by appointment only, obtainable from the Dental Clinic or through the Principal School Medical Officer.

(ii) Minor Ailments : (for School and pre-School children) :

TOTTEN	...	...	...	Health Clinic, Testwood Lane. 1st & 3rd Tuesdays at 9.30 a.m. (except during School Summer Holidays)
LYMINGTON	...	...	...	Health Clinic, New Street. First Tuesday at 9.30 a.m. (except during School Summer Holidays)

Children may attend these Clinics without appointments.

(iii) Ophthalmic : (for School and pre-School children) :

LYMINGTON	...	...	...	4th Thursday p.m.
CHRISTCHURCH	..	...	...	2nd Mondays a.m. only. 2nd, 3rd, 4th & 5th Thursdays p.m.
TOTTEN	...	...	...	1st, 3rd & 5th Mondays a.m.

Attendance only by appointment from the Principal School Medical Office

(iv) Orthopaedic : (Regional Hospital Board Clinics - attendance by appointment from the Hospital concerned.)

HYTHE	...	...	...	Medical Centre, Beaulieu Road - Surgeon's Clinic.
HYTHE	...	...	...	Hythe Hospital - Remedial Clinic.
SOUTHAMPTON	..	...	...	Royal South Hants. Hospital, Fanshawe Street - Surgeon's and Remedial Clinics.

Cases from the New Forest Rural District are also dealt with at Lymington Surgeon's and Remedial Clinics, held at Lymington and District Hospital.

(v) Speech Clinics (by appointment) :

CHRISTCHURCH	...	...	...	Health Clinic, Millhams Street. Thursdays a.m. and p.m. and Fridays a.m.
HYTHE	...	...	...	Hythe Medical Centre - Wednesdays a.m. & p.m.
LYMINGTON	...	...	...	Health Clinic, New Street. Mondays a.m. and p.m.
RINGWOOD	..	...	...	"Greyfriars" - Fridays p.m.
SOUTHAMPTON	...	...	...	18, Archers Road - Wednesdays a.m. & p.m.
TOTTEN	...	...	...	Health Clinic, Testwood Lane. Tuesdays a.m. and p.m. and alternate Thursdays a.m. and p.m.

Chest Clinics :

Totton Chest Clinic, Bullar Street, Southampton :

Monday 10.0 a.m. - 12.0 noon New Cases
(4.30 p.m. - 6.30 p.m. 1st Monday)

Thursday 9.30 a.m. - 12.0 noon.

Thursday 2. 0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.

Tuesday and Thursday 4.30 p.m. - 6.30 p.m. X-rays only

Christchurch Hospital, Christchurch :

Monday 9.30 a.m. - 1.0 p.m. Old Cases

Monday 2. 0 p.m. - 5.30 p.m. New Cases

Wednesday 2.0 p.m. - 5.0 p.m. All Patients

Mass X-Ray Area Service :

7, Archers Road, Southampton :

Mondays 9.30 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
5. 0 p.m. to 8. 0 p.m.

Wednesdays 10.0 a.m. to 11.45 a.m. 1. 0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

The Hospital, Hythe :

1st and 3rd Thursday each month - 5.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.

Rumbridge Street Car Park, Totton :

2nd and 4th Thursday each month - 4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Maternity Accommodation :

Maternity accommodation is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board, and beds are provided at :-

Hythe Cottage Hospital, Hythe
Fenwick Cottage Hospital, Lyndhurst
Hillrise Maternity Home, Lyndhurst

Applications for the admission of normal cases for social reasons are made to the County Medical Officer. Arrangements for the admission of abnormal cases are those requiring institutional confinement on account of medical conditions are made by the General Practitioner Obstetrician directly with the Institution concerned. (N.B. Patients expecting their first babies are now admitted by direct approach to hospital by General Practitioner.)

Hospitals :

The Hospitals in the District are administered by the Wessex Regional Hospital Board, through Hospital Management Committees. The Hospitals are :-

Hythe Cottage Hospital, Hythe
Fenwick Cottage Hospital, Lyndhurst
Ashurst Hospital, Ashurst

Infectious disease cases are admitted to the Southampton Chest Hospital.

Private Nursing Homes registered under the
Public Health Act, 1936 :

The following Private Nursing Homes are registered under the above Act :-

Peterscroft House, Peterscroft Avenue,
Ashurst.

Birchy Hill, Sway.

THE PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Parish	Estimated Population	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Measles	Meningococcal Infection	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Paratyphoid Fever	Acute Pneumonia	Polio- myelitis	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Smallpox	Tuberculosis	Whooping Cough	Total Noti- fications each Parish
									P	NP			R	NR	
Beaulieu	1,205	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Boldre	2,310	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25
Bramshaw	655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Brockenhurst	2,860	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Copythorne	2,730	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7
Denny Lodge	680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Dibden	13,622	30	1	17	-	-	-	2	-	3	2	-	-	4	59
East Boldre	860	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Eling	20,723	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	14	48
Exbury & Lepe	282	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Fawley	8,711	7	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	9	30
Lyndhurst	3,162	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Marchwood	2,045	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	16
Minstead	810	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Netley Marsh	2,715	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9
Rhinefield	150	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sway	2,430	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
TOTALS :	65,950	41	7	124	-	-	-	3	-	6	3	-	11	37	237

Notifiable Cases (other than Tuberculosis)
notified during the year :

Disease	Total cases notified	Deaths
Diphtheria	-	-
Dysentery	41	-
Encephalitis - infective	-	-
Encephalitis - post-infective ...	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-
Food Poisoning	7	-
Measles	124	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-
Pneumonia - acute	3	17 *
Poliomyelitis - paralytic	-	-
Poliomyelitis - non-paralytic ...	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	-
Scarlet Fever	3	-
Smallpox	-	-
Whooping Cough	37	-
TOTALS :	221	17

* The seeming discrepancy in the cases notified and the number of deaths as shown in the Registrar-General's Return is accounted for thus :-

Residents who died outside the District - e.g. in Hospital ("Transferred In".) ...	10
Residents who died within the District - e.g. Hospitals or Private Nursing Homes ..	5
Residents the subject of a post-mortem without Inquest	1
Residents not originally notified	1
	<u>17</u>

None of the 3 cases notified was amongst the 17 deaths.

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation :

Below is the number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation and booster treatment for the year ended 31st December 1966, as compared with 1965 :-

Ages at date of final treatment	Number having full primary dose		Number having secondary treatment	
	1966	1965	1966	1965
<u>Diphtheria Immunisation alone :</u>				
Under 1 	-	-	-	-
1 to 7 	-	4	1	-
8 to 16 	-	-	1	2
Totals :	-	4	2	2
<u>Combined (Diphtheria/Whooping Cough) :</u>				
Under 1 	-	-	-	-
1 to 7 	-	-	-	-
8 to 16 	-	-	-	-
Totals :	-	-	-	-
<u>Triple (Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus) :</u>				
Under 1 	343	414	8	1
1 to 7 	545	631	256	232
8 to 16 	11	14	131	247
Totals :	899	1,059	395	480
<u>Quadrilin (Diphtheria/Tet/Whooping Cough/Polio) :</u>				
Under 1 	-	-	-	-
1 to 7 	-	-	-	-
8 to 16 	-	-	1	-
Totals :	-	-	1	-
<u>Diphtheria/Tetanus :</u>				
Under 1 	7	14	2	2
1 to 7 	35	18	115	61
8 to 16 	29	6	512	323
Totals :	71	38	629	386

POLIOMYELITIS

No cases of Poliomyelitis were notified in the District.

Oral poliomyelitis vaccine is still the most popular form of administration, and is used with only occasional exception by General Practitioners, Child Welfare Centres and School Clinics. Vaccinations against Poliomyelitis given were as follows :-

<u>Oral Vaccine :</u>	<u>3 complete doses</u>	<u>4th dose</u>
Ages 0 - 16 years	1,353	952

MEASLES

The number of cases notified was 124. The following gives the number of cases since 1957, and the attack rate per 1,000 of the population :-

Year	Number of Cases notified	Attack Rate
1957	939	19.24
1958	382	7.38
1959	811	15.00
1960	199	3.61
1961	1,203	20.92
1962	31	0.52
1963	1,637	26.55
1964	619	9.70
1965	1,052	16.14
1966	124	1.88

WHOOPING COUGH

The incidence of Whooping Cough was more severe in 1966, there being 37 cases notified - 1 in the Parish of Boldre, 3 in Copythorne, 2 in Denny Lodge, 4 in Dibden, 14 in Eling, 9 in Fawley, 1 in Marchwood and 3 in Netley Marsh.

The following table gives the number of cases since 1957, and the attack rate per 1,000 of the population :-

Year	Number of Cases notified	Attack Rate
1957	54	1.08
1958	134	2.61
1959	11	0.20
1960	2	0.04
1961	53	1.92
1962	14	0.23
1963	15	0.24
1964	55	0.86
1965	25	0.38
1966	37	0.56

DYSENTERY

41 cases of Dysentery were notified, and in some cases involved several members of the same family. The outbreaks were immediately investigated by the Public Health Inspectors, and all school-children suffering from the infection were immediately excluded from school and, no doubt, this contributed to containing the outbreaks. None of them was very serious, and with the co-operation of the Public Health staff the General Practitioners quickly controlled the incidence. The importance of personal hygiene in breaking the chain of infection cannot be too strongly stressed.

In 1966 a circular was sent to all family General Practitioners in the District in an attempt to suggest the formulation of a common policy in control of this disease.

SCARLET FEVER

Only 3 cases were notified - 2 in Marchwood and 1 in Dibden.

TUBERCULOSIS

16 primary notifications of Tuberculosis (11 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary) were received, and 5 pulmonary cases transferred into the District from other areas:-

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Primary Notifications - 6 (New Cases)	5	6	1	4	16
Transferred "In" ...	3	2	-	-	5
	8	8	1	4	21 x

41 were removed from the Register, as follows :-

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Cured	7	1	1	5	14
Cured to observation	6	7	-	-	13
Died	2 *	-	-	-	2
Transferred "Out" ...	7	3	-	-	10
Lost sight of	-	1	-	-	1
Diagnosis not confirmed	-	-	-	1	1
	22	12	1	6	41 x

* - Cause of death was shown as :-

* 1 - Carcinoma of Bronchus

* 1 - Carcinomatosis
Carcinoma of Stomach
Chronic Bronchitis and Emphysema

Number of Cases on the Tuberculosis Register :

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Number on Register as at 31st December 1965 ...	306	194	42	60	602
Number on Register as at 31st December 1966 ...	292	190	42	58	582

✕ Net decrease 14 4 - 2 20

Tuberculosis: ~~o~~New Cases - Age Groups :

Age Group	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-
2 - 4 years	-	1	-	-
5 - 9 "	-	-	-	-
10 - 14 "	-	-	-	-
15 - 19 "	-	-	-	-
20 - 24 "	1	2	-	-
25 - 34 "	-	2	-	3
35 - 44 "	-	-	-	-
45 - 54 "	-	1	-	-
55 - 64 "	3	-	1	-
65 - 74 "	1	-	-	-
75 and over	-	-	-	1
Totals :	5	6	1	4

Comparative Table of the number and rate per 1,000 of the population of New Cases and Deaths from Tuberculosis for the years 1957 - 1966 :

Year	Popu- lation	New Cases		Deaths	New Cases Rate per 1,000 Population	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
		P	N.P.			
1957	49,780	30	7	5	0.75	0.10
1958	51,710	24	7	4	0.59	0.07
1959	53,130	31	6	2	0.51	0.03
1960	55,080	29	1	3	0.52	0.05
1961	57,510	31	4	3	0.61	0.05
1962	59,750	25	9	1	1.76	0.02
1963	61,640	26	4	4	0.49	0.06
1964	63,770	19	5	2	0.37	0.03
1965	65,190	10	3	2	0.20	0.03
1966	65,950	11	5	2	0.24	0.03

B.C.G. Vaccination :

This valuable service is still made available to school children between the ages of 13 and 14, by the School Health Service.

After-Care in Tuberculosis :

Tuberculosis patients in the District come under the care of Dr. M.E. Moore, Chest Physician at Totton and Southampton, and after-care of these patients is supervised by the Totton and District Tuberculosis After-Care Committee, the remainder of the District being supervised by the Christchurch Committee.

SMALLPOX

11 children under 1 year of age in the District were vaccinated against Smallpox during 1966. On various occasions your Medical Officer of Health was asked by Family General Practitioners to see cases in consultation with them, as these cases presented some unusual features. Fortunately, none were cases of Smallpox.

GENERAL REMARKS

The population of the area has now reached 65,950, having increased an estimated 760.

The Birth Rate was slightly lower, being 19.33 as compared with 19.6 in 1965. The National Birth Rate for England and Wales was 17.7. The Infantile Mortality Rate was 14.1, and the National Rate for England and Wales was 18.9.

The number of deaths (605) was 23 less than in 1965, the Death Rate being 9.17 and, after application of the Comparability Factor, 9.24. The National Rate for 1966 was 11.7.

The total number of all infectious diseases notified, including Measles and Tuberculosis, was 237. No cases of Poliomyelitis or Diphtheria were notified within the District.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948/51

A very old man, who was under treatment by his own Doctor, was found to be in need of action under the above Acts as it was impossible for his aged wife to continue to look after him in his own home. As he would not agree to admission to hospital voluntarily, the General Practitioner concerned enlisted the assistance of your Medical Officer of Health, and the appropriate Section of the above-mentioned Acts was invoked.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER :

The District is supplied with water by two Statutory Undertakings, the Southampton Corporation and the West Hampshire Water Company. The District Council purchase water in bulk from one of the Statutory Undertakers in order to maintain the supply at Lepe. The private supply on the Beaulieu Estate was discontinued at the end of the year when the 37 properties it served were connected to the West Hampshire Water Company's mains.

The water supplied by the Southampton Corporation is obtained from deep wells in the chalk at Timsbury, Twyford and Otterbourne, and also from the River Itchen. Softening is carried out by means of the Lime Process and sterilisation by "Chloramination".

The water supplied by the West Hampshire Water Company comes from two sources, the first being the River Avon at Knapp Mill where treatment consists of rapid and slow sand filtration, followed by super chlorination and de-chlorination. The other source is a well in the chalk at Hale, where the only treatment necessary is chlorination.

EXTENSION OF MAINS AND OTHER WORKS INCIDENTAL
TO WATER SUPPLIES

The following mains were laid during the year :-

(i) Southampton Corporation :

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Length of Mains Laid</u> yards	<u>Diameter of Mains</u>
Copythorne	535	3"
"	3	4"
Dibden	65	6"
"	697	4"
"	597	3"
Eling	525	4"
"	557	3"
Fawley	423	4"
"	135	3"
Lyndhurst	315	6"
Marchwood	63	4"
	<u>3,915</u>	

(ii) West Hampshire Water Company

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Length of Mains Laid</u> yards	<u>Diameter of Mains</u>
Beaulieu	1,400	4"
Boldre	500	3"
Sway	236	4"
	<u>2,136</u>	

The following list gives the number of premises in Parishes supplied with main water, as noted in the Water Companies' records :-

Parish	Dwellings supplied	Estimated population supplied
Beaulieu ...	359	1,145
Boldre ...	701	2,173
Bramshaw ...	184	552
Brockenhurst	919	2,849
Copythorne ..	821	2,546
Denny Lodge ..	50	243
Dibden ...	4,022	13,517
East Boldre ..	293	790
Eling	6,591	20,432
Exbury	81	220
Fawley ...	2,468	8,533
Lyndhurst ...	1,032	3,132
Marchwood ...	388	1,977
Minstead ...	224	642
Netley Marsh	546	2,529
Rhinefield ..	43	111
Sway	916	2,355
Totals :	19,638	63,746

WATER ANALYSES

(i) Southampton Corporation :

(a) Bacteriological Examinations :

Water supplied is subject to regular bacteriological examinations both by the Ministry of Health Bacteriologist, Winchester, and the City Analyst, Southampton.

The following table shows the results of these examinations during the year 1966 :-

Origin of Samples	Total No. of Samples during year	Number of samples showing probable numbers of B.Coli. present in 100 m.l.			
		None present	1 to 2 present	3 to 10 present	11 to 100 present
Timsbury Wells ...	78	78	Nil	Nil	Nil
Twyford Wells ...	78	78	Nil	Nil	Nil
Otterbourne Wells ...	78	77	1	Nil	Nil
River Itchen	78	73	3	2	Nil
Totals :	312	306	4	2	Nil

(b) Chemical Analyses :

The following table shows the results of typical chemical analyses of water from the Corporation's four sources of supply :-

Samples taken in August 1966 - Results in parts per million

Treated Water 1966	Timsbury Wells	Twyford Wells	Otterbourne Wells	River Itchen
<u>General Chemical Analysis :</u>				
Free Chlorine	0.15	0.03	0.02	0.05
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO ₂	4	6	15	43
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N ...	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.05
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Nitrous Nitrogen as N	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.01	< 0.05
Nitric Nitrogen as N	3.5	4.0	3.0	3.5
Oxygen absorbed as O (Permanganate figure 4 hrs. @ 80°F	0.1	0.09	0.05	0.2
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	145	154	175	130
Total Solids	260	271	281	250
Reaction pH	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.9
<u>Hardness :</u>				
Temporary Hardness as CaCO ₃	142	154	175	130
Permanent Hardness as CaCO ₃	28	29	29	30
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ ...	170	183	204	160
Total Hardness °Clark	11.9	12.8	14.3	11.2
<u>Mineral Analysis :</u>				
Calcium as Ca	66	70	77	61
Magnesium as Mg	1.5	2	2.5	2.4
Sodium as Na	9	8	10.5	8.5
Carbonate as CO ₃	85	92	105	78
Chloride as Cl	14	12	16	13
Sulphate as SO ₄	10	9	18	16
Nitrate as NO ₃	16	18	13.4	17
Zinc	< 0.05	< 0.13	< 0.05	< 0.05
Iron	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Copper	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Lead	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Phosphates	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Fluoride	0.11	0.09	0.25	0.09

The sources of supply of water and the method of treatment are the same as for 1965.

(ii) West Hampshire Water Company :

(a) Bacteriological Examinations :

The River Avon water is analysed daily, and that from the Hale source twice weekly. All results have been up to Class I Ministry of Health standard.

(b) Chemical Analyses :

The water from both the River Avon and Hale sources was sampled twice weekly, and the following are typical chemical analyses of the water sampled by this Company :-

Chemical Results in parts per million	Mains Water	
	River Avon Derived	Hale Borehole
Appearance	Bright & Clear	Bright with a few particles.
Turbidity	Nil - 1	Less than 3.
Taste	Nil	Nil
Colour	2 - 10 Hazen	Nil
Odour	Nil	Nil
pH	7.4 - 8.1	7.8
Free Carbon Dioxide	3 - 12	8
Electric Conductivity	300 - 480	480
Total Solids	200 - 330	340
Chlorine present as Chloride	16 - 18	16
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	130 - 220	225
Hardness : Total	170 - 250	265
Carbonate	130 - 210	225
Non-Carbonate	20 - 40	40
Nitrate Nitrogen	3.2 - 4.0	5.3
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.05- 0.120	0.03
Oxygen Absorbed	0.50- 1.2	0.10
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.03- 0.120	0.00
Residual Chlorine	0.2 - 0.5	0.14
Metals : Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc	Nil	Absent
<u>MINERAL ANALYSES -</u>		
<u>Typical Normal Flow</u>		
Calcium	86.4	98
Magnesium	4.9	6
Sodium	11.0	14
Potassium	2.4	2
Organic, etc.	5.8	3
Carbonate	126.0	138
Sulphate	14.0	16
Chloride	18.0	18
Nitrate	15.5	25
Silica	6.0	8
Total Dissolved Solids		328

These results show no abnormalities, and the sources of supply and method of treatment are the same as in 1965.

(iii) Other Supplies :

Samples from wells and other private supplies were taken by the Department and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Southampton, for bacteriological examination. Most of the unsatisfactory results came from samples taken from the Beaulieu Estate water supply, and as a result of this the connection of 37 properties to the West Hampshire Water Company was expedited. The trouble arose from a lack of maintenance of the treatment plant which was being left in abeyance due to the pending transfer of the properties to the Company's mains. The following gives details of the results :-

Number of samples taken	...	...	44
" satisfactory	..	...	19
" unsatisfactory	...	...	25

In the cases of the unsatisfactory samples, where it is not possible to connect to the Mains supply, advice is given to the owners on steps to be taken to ensure a safe water supply.

SWIMMING POOLS

Samples were taken regularly during the Summer from all schools where swimming pools were in use, and the results are as shown below :-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Abbotswood County Junior School	18	-
Bartley County Secondary School	19	-
Blackfield County Junior School	14	2
Dibden Purlieu County Junior School	12	1
Testwood County Secondary School	19	1
Foxlease Girl Guides' Training Centre	10	2

The six unsatisfactory samples proved to be due to breakdown in the method of chlorination. Advice was given to the schools concerned, and subsequent samples taken from the same source were satisfactory.

RIVERS and STREAMS

The analysis of sewage works effluent during 1966, sampled by the Hampshire River Board, is tabulated below :-

Sewage Disposal Works	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Most Unsatisfactory	Totals
Bank, Lyndhurst	4	-	-	4
Blackfield Estate	1	-	-	1
Boldre Estate	2	-	-	2
Brockenhurst S.D.W.	3	-	-	3
Canterton Lane, Brook	2	-	-	2
East End Estate	1	-	-	1
Eling S.D.W.	-	4	-	4
Hatchett Estate	1	1	-	2
Lyndhurst S.D.W.	1	3	-	4
Marchwood Estate	1	1	-	2
Norley Wood Estate	1	-	-	1
Pundle Green Estate	-	2	-	2
Slowhill Copse	1	-	-	1
Sway S.D.W.	3	1	-	4
Totals :	21	12	-	33

The effluents from these Works discharge into rivers and streams.

DRAINAGE and SEWERAGE

The Engineer and Surveyor has kindly submitted information with regard to sewerage and sewage disposal schemes as follows :-

(i) The number of premises connected to the public sewers in the respective Parishes in 1966 was :-

Brockenhurst	...	...	...	...	5
Dibden	...	...	...	...	266
Eling	...	...	...	...	103
Fawley	...	...	...	...	64
Lyndhurst	...	...	...	...	3
Sway	...	...	...	...	8

(ii) Extensions to Sewers :

	<u>Length (yards)</u>	<u>Diameter</u>
Housing Site No. 5, Claymeadow, Totton	1,150	6"
Springfield Grove, Fawley	49	4"
Forest Hill Estate, Dibden	115	6"

The total length of public sewers in the district is just over 91 miles.

(iii) New sewerage schemes and sewage disposal works completed, under construction, or proposed, are as follows :-

Parish of Boldre :

Anticipated progress on this scheme has not been maintained since the commencement of the contract. With the exception of a section of sewer to connect the Council's housing site at Boldre Bridge and a river crossing, all main sewer works have been completed. Clearance of the site and preparation for structural foundations have been completed at the proposed sewage disposal works.

Parishes of Copythorne and Netley Marsh :

Construction of this sewerage scheme is continuing at a satisfactory rate of progress, and will be completed in the contract period which terminates in June 1967.

Parish of Dibden :

Severe flooding occurred on 22nd October 1966 at Hythe which affected a large number of properties. As a preliminary measure, prior to the implementation of the main flooding project, a small scheme has been designed in conjunction with the Hampshire County Council to lay a relief sewer in the High Street.

Parish of Eling :

(a) Slowhill Copse Sewage Disposal Scheme :

This scheme was brought into operation on the 4th November 1966.

(b) Totton Sewerage - Intercepting Trunk Sewer :

A scheme has been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government which provides for the drainage of the proposed comprehensive development in the area between Calmore Road and Salisbury Road. In addition, by intercepting a number of existing sewers, the problem of surcharge to the sewerage system in the central area of Totton will be eliminated.

Parish of Marchwood :

The provision of a main drainage scheme for this area, which will discharge to the sewage disposal works at Slowhill Copse, is now in hand and it is anticipated that the design will be completed by the middle of 1967.

Parish of Lyndhurst :

Several swabs were laid in the stream taking the outfall from the Lyndhurst Sewage Works, and it was pleasing to note that there was no evidence of Typhoid, Enteric, or Salmonella organisms.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The refuse collection and disposal service had to be expanded and adjusted during the year to meet population increases. At the end of the year approximately 20,838 premises were receiving the service, weekly in the Parishes of Brockenhurst, Dibden, Eling, Fawley, Hythe, Lyndhurst and Marchwood, and fortnightly in the remainder. Special collections were arranged on payment, but in many cases labour shortages meant that there were considerable delays in having the work carried out. This is referred to again later in the report.

As mentioned last year, the refuse collection and disposal staff now receive an attendance bonus and at the beginning this enabled us to recruit men so that for a relatively short period there were no vacancies on the establishment. Regrettably, however, this is now no longer the case and the bonus appears merely to have cut down time lost in absenteeism and has improved the general time-keeping.

Protective clothing is still being issued in order to enable men to carry on working during adverse weather conditions, and all refuse vehicles are provided with washing facilities for crews and clean hand towels are supplied daily.

Planning Conditions :

It was reported last year that owing to the growing density in housing development, terraced houses and pedestrian ways were being used to provide means of access to properties. A new concept in housing development known as the 'Radburn' type of estate is gradually being developed, and it is obvious that this is viewed with much favour by the planning authorities. I would mention that the original Radburn scheme is very satisfactory from the access point of view and the trouble is arising where so-called semi-Radburn schemes are developed. To cut costs and save land, parts of these estates have only pedestrian and no vehicular accesses. Accordingly, I felt that I must place it on record from the outset that I was very disturbed with this type of development, and made the following observations :-

- (1) In many cases access has to be carried out from car parks and garage spaces; these are potentially dangerous and there is a constant risk of accident. In addition, the haphazard parking of cars is bound to lead to delay :
- (2) In other instances, bins had to be carried for excessive distances, i.e. more than a maximum of 100 feet which I had recommended previously :
- (3) Turnabouts were too small in view of the sizes of modern refuse vehicles, and in numerous cases vehicles would have to reverse for considerable distances :
- (4) Access roads were too narrow which would be bound to lead to delay :
- (5) I could envisage that bins would be missed as a result of inability to gain access :
- (6) Multiplicity of access points would mean that there would be no way of ensuring continuity of collection and, in consequence, the output per man would obviously drop :
- (7) At times bins would have to be carried between cars which are already parked, and I could foresee that this could lead to damage being caused.

Generally speaking, it was obvious that this type of development would slow down the collection and increase the cost and, as a result, the benefits which we are beginning to see from the purchase of larger vehicles with a greatly increased pay load would be cancelled out, and it appeared that urgent consideration should be given to the refuse collection service which is, after all, just as essential as water supply and drainage. It seems to me that in some cases the designers of estates give very little thought to the question of access, and

Planning Conditions (Contd.)

accordingly it has been with the willing co-operation of The Engineer that early consultation has been taken to have all the various points settled before any development commences. This has resulted in an improvement of the means of access and a compromise had to be made on the length of 'carry' - the maximum of 150 feet being reached - and it is now insisted that in no development will this figure be exceeded.

Claymeadow Depot, Hounslow :

Tenders were received for the erection of new offices, mess room, store and provision of a service road at the Depot, one of which was accepted, and the work has now been put in hand. I am sure that all staff concerned will be appreciative of the improved office accommodation and facilities, and it is hoped that the accommodation will be available for use towards the end of this year.

Refuse Disposal Sites :

At the present time all refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping, and the same sites as last year are being used. Difficulties were experienced as a result of absenteeism, and in some cases the work of collection had to be carried on whilst proper disposal was delayed on occasions, but this was kept within reasonable bounds and no complaints were received. All sites were test-baited and inspected regularly by the rodent control staff, and steps were taken to keep fly infestation under control.

Longdown :

It is hoped that it will not be necessary to use the Longdown pit until 1967 and in view of difficulties previously encountered with refuse disposal sites on the open forest, expenditure has been approved for the complete fencing of the site which has been found to be a great advantage in preventing access of ponies, and in stopping unauthorised tipping. The Forestry Commission are always very co-operative when requests such as this are received, and it is anticipated that as this site is very open it will again prove necessary to provide a paper screen as well.

Stoney Cross Refuse Tip :

Complaints were received regarding paper being blown from this tip, and in view of the exposed position of this site this was only to be expected. A supplementary estimate was approved for the provision of a wire-netting fence to prevent a recurrence.

Refuse Disposal by Mechanical Means :

The question of refuse disposal for the waterside parishes was thought likely to become more serious, as it was anticipated that Marchwood tip would be completely filled in twelve months' time. There is then the tip at Longdown - for which permission has already been received - but its life is limited, and this would only leave Holbury as the available tip and to dispose of refuse from the parishes of Eling and Marchwood would involve long hauls, and transport costs would rise steeply. A survey of the area to find other suitable sites has proved unsuccessful; also a letter was received from the Hampshire River Board pointing out its concern at pollution caused from water draining from refuse tips. In view of this letter it appears they would be even more determined in resisting the use of sites where there is the slightest possibility of pollution occurring.

The only way of alleviating the problem is the provision of either a pulveriser or an incinerator in order to extend the life of the present tips. A sub-Committee was appointed to investigate this matter and it was agreed that comprehensive schemes for both systems should be prepared. There are numerous different types of plant on the market, and it will doubtless take some time to investigate the respective merits and costings of each one. It is clear, however, that whilst controlled tipping is the cheapest method of refuse disposal, circumstances will mean that the days of cheap refuse disposal are coming to an end and the cost of the service will gradually become more expensive.

Industrial Refuse :

Whilst there is no legal obligation on the Council either to accept or dispose of this material limited amounts have, in fact, been accepted on the Council's tips. It is obvious that if no limitation was placed on this the existing sites will be filled far sooner than was anticipated. Negotiations were made with the planning authority for the provision of a site for industrial waste, and this was eventually agreed, but nevertheless no use was made of it as the firms concerned considered it was not an economic proposition in view of the conditions laid down.

Indestructible Household Refuse :

Following the proposals which were implemented last year and the publicity which had been given to this service in various quarters, quite a number of requests for special collections were received but owing to the labour position it was found impossible to arrange them during normal working hours. Authority was given to arrange for this work to be carried out as overtime, but it was still not possible in every case to arrange for the necessary labour to be available. It is hoped to increase the estab-

Indestructible Household Refuse (Contd.)

ishment by one driver who will then have available a spare refuse collection vehicle, and perhaps this work can be carried out during normal working hours. The Council continue to give support to the anti-litter campaign, and it was felt that this service would to some extent help solve the problem instead of illegal depositing of refuse by irresponsible individuals in the open country.

Staff :

At the end of the year the complement of men employed on the collection and disposal of refuse and salvage was as follows :-

1	...	...	...	...	Foreman
1	...	...	...	...	Driver (Sub-Foreman)
12	...	...	...	...	Drivers (Refuse Vehicles)
2	...	...	...	...	Drivers (Tractor)
3	...	...	...	...	Ashbinmen/Relief Drivers
32	...	...	...	...	Ashbinmen
2	...	...	...	...	Tip Attendants/Ashbinmen
1	...	...	...	...	Motor Vehicle Fitter
<u>54</u>					

Transport :

In order to deal with the steadily increasing bulk of refuse which had to be collected, the Council purchased two Paxit Major IIIA refuse vehicles which compressed the refuse and thus gave an increased pay load. It has been felt that this has been most useful in cutting down the amount of non-productive time when vehicles travel to disposal sites, and I anticipate that compression vehicles of various sizes will have to be the rule for the future. The vehicle and plant fleet is as follows, and these all have diesel engines except where stated :-

Refuse Collection :

Dennis Paxit IIIA	...	...	...	1
" " Major IIIA	...	...	...	2
Shelvoke & Drewry 16/18 cu.yd.				
Fore and Aft Tipper	..	...	...	4
(One only - petrol driven)				
Dennis 12 cu. yd. Side-Loader	...			6
Ford 10/15 cwt. Van - petrol driven				1

Refuse Disposal :

Karrier - 5 ton tipper	...	...	...	1
Bristol Europa	...	...	...	1
Fordson Major Tractor	...	...	...	1
Bray Loader	...	...	...	1

The existing two spare vehicles are barely sufficient for our purposes because at some time the larger vehicles will be off the road for maintenance or repair, and it may well be necessary in the very near future to request the Committee to grant authority for the keeping of a third spare vehicle.

Sale of Surplus Refuse Vehicles :

As a result of past experience it was decided to retain a surplus refuse vehicle and to "cannibalise" this for spare parts. It has been proved that this is a far better financial proposition, as this type of vehicle has not a great economic value for re-sale.

Additional Transport :

It has been the practice in the past for the van at the Depot to be driven by the Foreman, but I have found over a number of years that it was completely uneconomic to use this man as a refuse collector. Approval was, therefore, obtained for the purchase of a further small van, primarily for the Foreman's use, and the alteration in establishment to include one more driver in place of one of the existing refuse collectors. I am sure that this will make the functioning of the refuse collection Department more efficient, and will enable closer supervision to be given to the refuse collection staff.

Operational Statistics :

(1) Trade Refuse Agreements (Section 73)	90
(2) Agreements, extra collection (Section 74) ..	22
(3) Total Mileage	125,126
(4) Petrol Consumption	1,830 galls.
(5) Diesel Consumption (Refuse Vehicles) ..	11,069 "
(6) Diesel Consumption (Tractors)	2,225 "

Salvage :

The weight of materials salvaged and disposed of amounted to 142 tons as compared with 172 tons in the previous year. There are some 69 premises from which salvage is collected on payment of the standard charge.

Salvage Collection :

During the year notification was received from the Waste Paper Company that the price for waste paper had been reduced to £1.10s.0d per ton, owing to the present lack of demand for this commodity coupled with a reduction in price of their majority grade. It was to be hoped that there would be a revival in trade in the near future, in which event the price situation would again be reviewed. It is felt that if this low price continues, an increase in the charges for the collection of salvage will have to be considered, and it is obvious that the bonus payable to the refuse collectors will be so much reduced that they will not have the same incentive to collect this material. I always feel, however, that keeping as much paper off the tips as possible is useful, as this is one of the materials which causes a great nuisance. It seems unfortunate to me that it is not possible to establish a stable price for this commodity as each time the price is increased, together with the demand, this is soon followed by the announcement that there is now a glut of this material, and accordingly the price has to be reduced.

Salvage Incentive Bonus Scheme :

The gross income from the sale of salvage amounted to £348.15s.11d as against £429.10s.8d in 1965: accordingly, a bonus of £5.15s.0d was allocated to each entitled man. The payment is lower than last year and reflects both the decrease in the amount of salvage collected and the price received from the Waste Paper Company.

Litter :

It has been found in the past that litter baskets have proved unsatisfactory in a number of ways, and it is hoped that next year the receptacles at Calshot and Lepe will be replaced - on an experimental basis - by paper sacks. This should lead to an improvement in the amenities, and make the task of the refuse collector far less unpleasant. It is recalled, however, that the receptacles in this area are always ill-treated by irresponsible vandals, and experience may prove that paper sacks are not a practical proposition.

Replacement of Dustbins :

It was found necessary to replace a number of dustbins which had been damaged during the process of refuse collection. The Paxit continuous-loading vehicles work on a new principle and this has meant that the collectors have had to be exceptionally careful in emptying the bins into the vehicle, otherwise the containers have been crushed. The difficulty has arisen as the result of unavoidable changes in the respective crews and accordingly each man has had to learn the new technique, as these vehicles are entirely different from the other types in use. Damage in this way had been anticipated, and considering the total number of bins emptied each week, the number of bins replaced has been very low.

CESSPOOL CLEANSING

This Department administers and supervises the Council's scheme for emptying cesspools at residential and certain other premises twice a year free of direct charge. The Cleansing Service (Southern Counties) Ltd. of Botley, was again responsible for carrying out the work under contract, and this was fulfilled in the usual courteous and efficient manner.

There is still difficulty in finding suitable disposal areas, particularly in the parishes in the south west, as the site at Norley Wood had to be discontinued after September. By the end of the year no alternative to this disposal site had been found and as a result tipping had to be carried out wherever facilities could be obtained such as on small farms, etc.

Two other sites in the area are still available at Badminton and Minstead. A further site, which is just outside the northern part of the district, is also used.

Applications for cesspools to be cleansed at premises constructed during the year were 33, and existing premises without previous service were 103, totalling 136. A number of cesspools were abolished and at the end of the year 3,004 were included in the emptying service at a cost of £11,527 from the 1st January to the 31st December 1966, compared with £9,573 in 1965. In addition, Council houses had their cesspools emptied at a cost of £963 compared with £910 last year. The increase in costs was due, in part, to the addition of the $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ surcharge approved with effect from the 1st August this year, a payment which was authorised by this Council to cover the loss of investment allowances and the increase in motor fuel duty incurred by the contractors.

Two new extensive sewerage schemes are in hand; one will most certainly be completed by June 1967, and the second towards the end of the year. It is anticipated that the number of cesspools under service will be reduced by nearly 1,000 which will be a great advantage in many ways, particularly in respect of premises where overflowing cesspools are constantly giving rise to nuisances in ditches.

Parish	Number of Cesspools receiving service
Beaulieu	143
Boldre	419
Bramshaw	109
Brockenhurst ...	80
Copythorne	598
Denny Lodge ...	28
Dibden	162
East Boldre	133
Eling	43
Exbury	34
Fawley	255
Lyndhurst	25
Marchwood	205
Minstead	147
Netley Marsh ...	291
Rhinefield	39
Sway	293
Total :	3,004

CARAVANS AND OTHER MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There were 69 licensed sites at the beginning of the year and all, with the exception of one caravan, were used for permanent residential purposes. In addition, there were 7 caravans occupied by showmen in Winter quarters.

Applications were received during the year, and the following licences were issued :-

(a) Sites with only 1 caravan :

Temporary Licences	...	...	11
Permanent Licences	...	...	1

(b) Sites with more than 1 caravan :

Temporary Licences	...	...	-
Permanent Licences	...	...	-

(c) Sites for seasonal use only :

Permanent Licences	1 Amendment
--------------------	-----	-----	-------------

There is a total of 67 licensed sites with a complement of 595 residential caravans in use at the end of 1966. This does not include the Council's own site on which, at the end of the year, were stationed 24 caravans. In addition to this there were two sites catering for 21 holiday vans.

Most of the site licence conditions are satisfied in respect of the caravan sites in the area, but it is expected that legal proceedings will be taken against site operators of certain sites at Blackfield and Dibden Purlieu where difficulty is being experienced in getting all the necessary works completed. Work is in progress at the site at Holbury which was taken over last year by the Council, and it is anticipated that early next year most of the necessary improvements will have been carried out to bring this caravan park into line with the conditions required on the private sites licensed by this Authority.

The one site at Ower, where the Council has granted a seasonal licence from April to September for caravans and tents, is functioning very satisfactorily and upon a request from the site operator the number of caravans permitted at one time was extended from 10 to 20. This site is virtually being used as a transit camp for people taking their vans to or from the Continent as it is very conveniently situated for an overnight stop prior to embarking on the Thoresen's ferries to France, and the Lymington and Southampton ferries to the Isle of Wight. Facilities provided on this site include water stand pipes, and waste gullies connected to water-borne drainage in various positions on the fields, in addition to the central building containing flush toilets, wash-hand basins, hot and cold water, showers, and shaving points in the male conveniences.

HOUSING

The following information regarding the current housing list and the number of applicants re-housed during the year has been kindly supplied by the Housing Manager :-

Number of applicants on the Council's
housing list as at 31st December 1966 ... 807

Total number of families re-housed
during the year :-

Industrial Workers	...	...	...	36	
General Need applicants	...	...	...	146	
Slum Clearance	...	...	...	<u>18</u>	200

Of these, 16 came from caravans.

The re-housing of gypsies was virtually completed in 1965, and from 1951 up until that date 98 families were dealt with.

Temporary Bungalows - Hounslow :

The re-development of Claymeadow Estate, Hounslow, continues and through the year over 35 prefabricated bungalows were demolished, leaving only 5 to be dealt with in 1967.

Details of units of accommodation completed by the Council and houses built by private enterprise are shown in the following tables :-

TABLE I :

Number of units of accommodation completed during 1966
by the Council and Private Enterprise

Parish	Erected by Council		Erected by Private Enterprise	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Dibden	-	-	202	264
Eling	51	77	79	66
Beaulieu	-	-	4	-
Boldre	-	-	8	3
Bramshaw	-	-	1	-
Brockenhurst	-	-	15	11
Copythorne	6	-	6	17
East Boldre	-	-	2	3
Exbury	-	-	1	-
Fawley	37	-	44	65
Lyndhurst	11	28	5	3
Marchwood	-	-	11	2
Minstead	-	-	1	-
Netley Marsh	-	-	7	5
Rhinefield	-	-	-	-
Sway	10	11	24	32
Totals :	115	116	410	471

TABLE II :

Number of houses built by the Council and Private Enterprise,
population and number of applicants on
Council's Housing List for 1957-1966

Year	Number of applicants on Council's Housing List	Houses, Bungalows and Flats erected by :-		Total	Population of District
		Council	Private Enterprise		
1957	580	116	555	671	49,780
1958	638	112	451	563	51,710
1959	739	79	631	710	53,130
1960	461	161	613	774	55,080
1961	580	104	529	633	57,510
1962	610	204	558	762	59,750
1963	701	68	459	527	61,640
1964	769	56	527	571	63,770
1965	783	115	410	525	65,190
1966	807	116	471	587	65,950

TABLE III :

Particulars of houses, bungalows and flats
owned by the District Council

Bramshaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Beaulieu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Boldre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Brockenhurst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
Copythorne	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Dibden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,155
East Boldre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Eling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	865
Fawley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313
Lyndhurst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
Marchwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Minstead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Netley Marsh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Sway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
								<u>2,927</u>

UNFIT HOUSING PROGRAMME

During the year under review representation of houses under the Second Unfit Houses Programme was successfully brought to a conclusion, and it would be interesting therefore to briefly outline the progress made in this field since 1955. It will be remembered that the First Unfit Houses Programme was started as a result of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act of 1954, which required that local authorities should submit to the Minister their proposals for dealing with unfit houses within their district, and to state the time which was required for so doing. During 1954/55 surveys were carried out and a programme was subsequently submitted and approved in July 1955. The extent of this first effort called for dealing with 317 properties in a period of FIVE YEARS. In the event, this period overran and was ultimately concluded in 1962, the delay being due to certain re-housing difficulties.

The Second Programme was submitted and approved in March 1963, and this called for a further 188 houses to be dealt with in FIVE YEARS. This figure has now been reached in somewhat less time than five years. There are, in fact, still some twenty-eight families left to be re-housed. The total number of houses, therefore, which has been dealt with during the last eleven years may be summarized as follows :-

	Demo- lition Orders	Closing Orders	Under- takings Sec. 16(4)	Vol. Demo's	Premises brought up to standard Vol.	Total
1st Unfit Houses Programme ...	172	33	41	37	34	317
2nd Unfit Houses Programme ...	109	19	35	25	-	188
Totals:	281	52	76*	62	34	505

*Includes one case under deferment.

Included on Page 43 is an outline sketch of the New Forest area showing the distribution by parishes of the number of unfit houses dealt with in the eleven-year period, from July 1955 to November 1966. The number of Unfit Houses meetings held during this period was 49. The number of families and persons re-housed by the Council since 1955 are 323 and 845 respectively. There are still some 43 houses left which have yet to be demolished, of these 28 are still occupied.

The Second Programme has been accomplished so far without resort to litigation as far as "Demolition-in-Fault" procedure is concerned. In fact, over the whole eleven years, only three dwellings have been demolished in default by contractors, on behalf of the Council. Since the beginning of 1955 three Appeals to the County Court have been made in respect of Orders which the Council have made.

Referring to the Programme which has now just finished, it might be interesting to note the following figures which give an indication as to the amount of work which has been done as a result of action by the Unfit Houses Sub-Committee - other than by premises being either CLOSED or DEMOLISHED :-

- (a) As a result of works carried out under Section 24 of the Housing Act (that is where after a Demolition Order has been made, the owner submits plans and specifications and applies for an extension of time) it is estimated that some £11,250 has been spent, and -
- (b) As a result of undertakings given by owners to carry out works of alteration and modernisation, a further £13,700 has been spent up to date, giving a total of £24,950 in bringing houses up to standard.

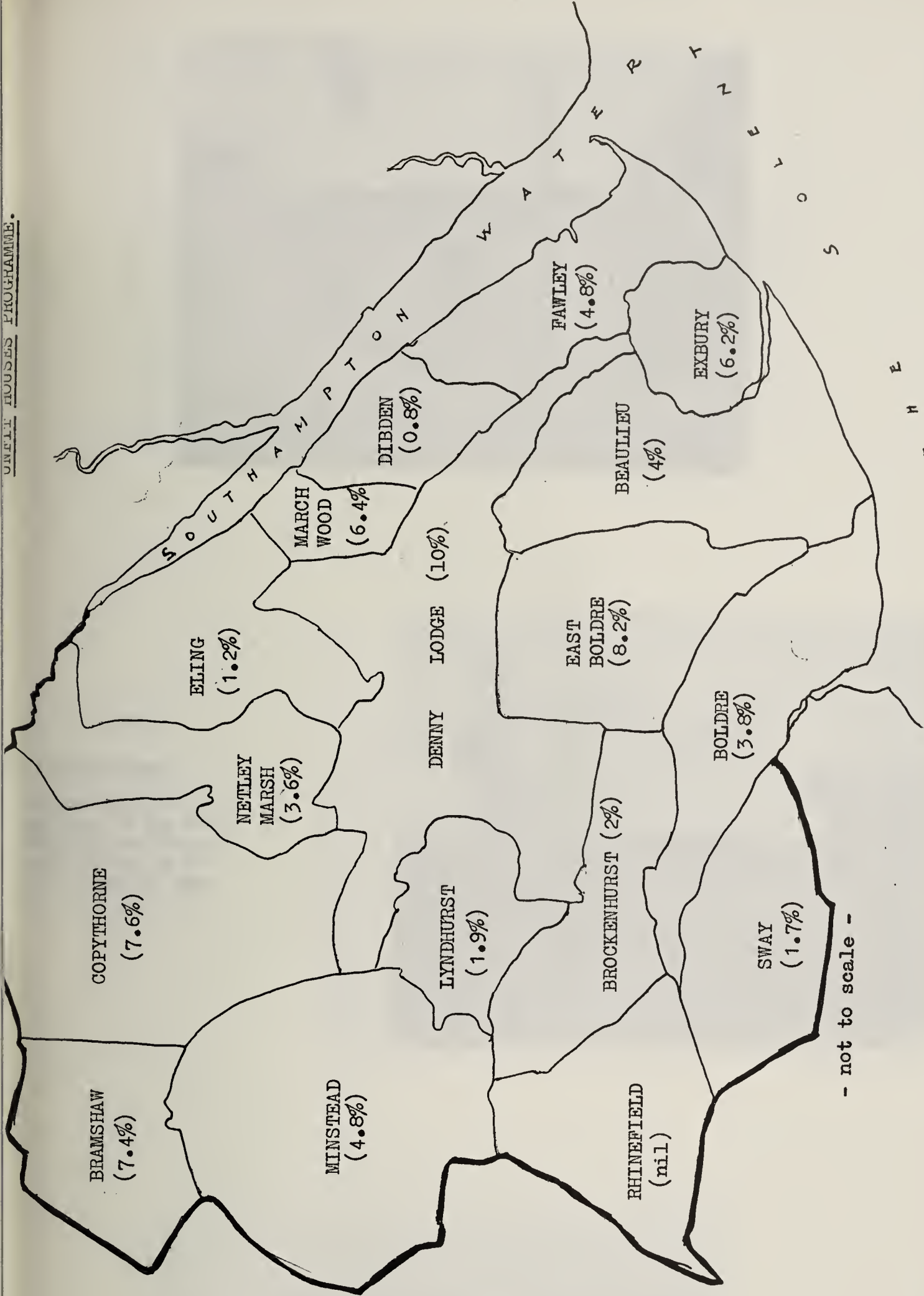
Further estimates show that another £15,200 will be involved on premises where works are either in progress, or not yet commenced. This gives a total altogether of some £40,150.

Under the last Programme the number of houses which will be brought up to standard by formal action will be 22.

Some illustrations are reproduced on Pages 44, 45, 46 and 47, showing -

- (i) Examples of the various types of dwellings which have been or are to be dealt with under the Housing Acts, and -
- (ii) Houses which have been renovated, modernized and improved as a result of formal action under the Housing Acts.

A new survey is now being undertaken with a view to ascertaining the extent of a Third Unfit Houses Programme, and this should be completed within the next twelve months.



- 43 -

- not to scale -

DIAGRAMATIC SKETCH

Showing distribution by Parishes of the number of unfit houses dealt with in the 11 years since July 1955 up to Nov 1966.

Beaulieu	16
Boldre	27
Bramshaw	16
Brockenhurst	19
Copythorne	62
Denny Lodge	10
Dibden	34
East Boldre	24
Eling	81
Exbury	5
Fawley	118
Lyndhurst	19
Marchwood	25
Minstead	12
Netley Marsh	20
Sway	17
	<hr/>
	505
	<hr/>

The figure in parenthesis represents the % of unfit houses dealt with in relation to the approx. total of houses in the Parish.



UNFIT HOUSES

Examples of Unfit Dwellings in the Rural District, dealt with under Section 16 of the Housing Act 1957.





UNFIT HOUSES

Further examples
of Unfit Dwellings
in the Rural
District which have
been or are to be
dealt with under
the Housing Acts.





BEFORE

Example of a dwelling which has been renovated, modernised and improved under the provisions of the Housing Acts.



AFTER



AFTER



BEFORE



AFTER



BEFORE

Example of a dwelling which has been renovated, modernised and improved under the provisions of the Housing Acts.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES DEMOLISHED OR CLOSED DURING 1966

	<u>Number of Houses</u>	<u>Number of persons displaced</u>	<u>Number of families displaced</u>
1. <u>Housing Act, 1957 :</u>			
(a) Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure	27	36	12
(b) Closed - Under Sections 16(4) and 17(1)	11	30	9
(c) Parts of buildings closed - Section 18 ...	-	-	-
2. <u>Unfit Houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied :</u>			
(a) As a result of INFORMAL ACTION by the Local Authority			21
(b) After FORMAL NOTICE - Section 16			2
(c) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957			7
(d) After formal notice under Public Health Acts			20

Miscellaneous :

Number of persons re-housed by the Council as a result of action under the Housing Acts, during 1966	56
--	----

Overcrowding :

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	2
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	2
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	6
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	2
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	Nil
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	Nil
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

Rent Act, 1957 -
Certificate of Disrepair :

One application was received during the year. After service of the Statutory Notices an undertaking was received from the Landlord and accepted by the Council. As a result of liaison between the Housing Inspector and the parties concerned, the necessary works were completed satisfactorily within seven days of the service of the original Notice.

Number of Standard and Improvement Grants :

The undermentioned table in respect of Standard and Improvement Grants dealt with during the year has been submitted by the Engineer and Surveyor :-

Grants	Number of applications received	Number of applications approved
Standard	50	48
Discretionary ...	21	18

NUISANCES

During the course of the year 140 alleged nuisances were reported, and the necessary action was taken to abate same as shown below :-

Number of Notices served under the Public Health Act, 1936 :-

(Statutory) 2

(Informal) 45

Number of nuisances abated : (Statutory) 2

(Informal) 58

Again this year only one complaint was made against the spraying of manure effluent on to his fields by a farmer at Bramshaw, which seems to prove that he is continuing to co-operate with the Local Authority in discharging this effluent so as not to cause a nuisance to the isolated houses in the area.

A few miles away complaints were received again against the same practice adopted by another farmer who is doing his utmost to find the best practicable means of disposing this effluent by aerial spraying to avoid nuisance to the surrounding houses. Unfortunately he is not always successful in doing this and on one or two occasions it has been necessary to approach him on this matter.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

33 visits were made to premises for flea and cockroach infestations.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

Inspection and Supervision of Food Premises

To ensure that proper standards are maintained, the target for regular routine inspections of all food premises is as follows :-

Canteens	}	3 times per year
Cafes and Restaurants		
Hotels		
School Canteens		
Bakers		
Butchers		
Fish Fryers		
Grocers	}	twice per year
General Stores		
Greengrocers		
Wet Fish Shops		
Public Houses		
Confectioners	}	once per year
Off-Licences		
Clubs		

For the third year running there has been a shortage of staff which prevented the requisite number of inspections from being carried out. Despite the limited number of visits, satisfactory standards were found to be maintained at most of the premises and in all cases where contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations were found, Notices were served to bring those premises up to the required standards.

In 1966 a total of 1,197 visits were made. At the end of the year there were 562 food premises in the Rural District as follows :-

Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Butchers Shops	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Grocers Shops and General Stores	...	...						131
Greengrocers Shops	...	...	...	...	...			29
Bakers (bread and cakes)	..	...	...	...	...			17
Confectioners (sweets)	...	...	...	...	...			43
Hotels (including Guest Houses)	..	...	...					52
Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Public Houses (including Off-Licences)	...							79
Fish Shops (Wet)	...	...	...	...	...			7
Fish and Chip Shops (Fried)	...	...	...	...	...			9
Sugar (Wholesale)	...	...	...	...	...			1
Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
School Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...		44
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...		34
								<u>562</u>

The following remedial work was completed during the year as the result of 25 Notices which were complied with, as well as works carried out on the initiative of the proprietors concerned :-

Dirty walls and ceilings cleansed and re-decorated	30
Defective ceilings and walls repaired ...	11
Defective floors repaired	7
Hot water supplies provided	2
Improved drainage and sanitary accommodation	3
Additional and improved washing facilities provided	1
Additional and improved wash-hand facilities provided	4
Provision of wash-hand Notices	2
Structural improvements, including lighting and ventilation	5
Provision of clothing accommodation for staff	-
Other matters	5

Section 16 - Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :

(1) Registration of premises for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale :

23 premises are now registered for this purpose; one further application for the manufacture of sausages having been approved during the year.

(2) Ice-Cream :

227 premises are now registered for sale and storage of ice-cream; a further five applications having been approved during the year. 21 samples of ice-cream were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination with the following results :-

Grade		Ice Cream
Grade I	(very satisfactory)	18
Grade II	(satisfactory) ...	3
Grade III	(unsatisfactory) ..	-
Grade IV	(most unsatisfactory	-

Ice-Cream Samples :

Results of bacteriological examinations 1957/1966

Year	Registered	Number of Samples	Satisfactory %	Unsatisfactory %
1957	158	265	99	1
1958	164	208	100	-
1959	174	175	100	-
1960	189	166	100	-
1961	197	160	100	-
1962	209	62	100	-
1963	211	81	100	-
1964	217	20	100	-
1965	222	27	100	-
1966	227	21	100	-

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTIONS

Unsound food surrendered or condemned :-

Meat at retailer shops	60 lbs. 8 oz.
Cooked meat and meat products	218 lbs.
Canned meat	80 lbs.12 oz.
Fish (frozen)	140 lbs.
Fruit and vegetables (tinned)	151 lbs.12 oz.
Frozen chicken	340 lbs.
2,128 pkts. of frozen food stuffs	Weight not assessed.
Other foods	75 lbs.

All this food was voluntarily surrendered by the shop-keepers concerned, and arrangements were made to dispose of this to prevent it from being used for human consumption.

Slaughterhouses :

No slaughtering is carried out in the district, as all slaughtering facilities for the area are provided by the Wessex Slaughterhouse Board (of which the Council is a Constituent Member.)

Food Control :

The following complaints were received with regard to food which was considered unsound, and the action taken is indicated :-

Wire in shoulder of bacon (clip used for tying bag)	Warning Letter
Part of pea shuck in packet of frozen peas ..	" "
Fibre bristle in fresh cream eclair	" "
Piece of cooked apple in packet of crisps ...	" "
Mould in tin of corned beef	" "
Unsound portion of chicken	" "
Sour and discoloured pork chipolata sausages ..	" "
Poor quality fried chipped potatoes	" "
Decomposition of contents of tin of corned beef	" "
Mouldy and sour wrapped loaf	" "
Mould formation in bottle of cream soda ...	" "
Mould in individual fruit pies (two cases) ...	" "
Sour condition of pork sausages	" "
Mouldy wrapped loaf of bread	" "
Unsound pork chops	" "
Discolouration of cottage loaf	" "
Mouldy condition of chocolates	" "
Milk bottle cap in bottle of milk	Referred to City of Southampton Public Health Department.
Dirt in milk bottle	"
Fly in tin of crab	Prosecution.
Sour pork sausages affected with mould growth	"
Severe mould on veal and ham and egg pies ...	"
Unsound packet of streaky bacon	"
Pin in packet of butter	No action

Food Adulteration :

The Food Adulteration Sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 are administered by the County Council, and the following is the report of the Chief Sampling Officer relating to the samples of food and drugs taken in the New Forest Rural District:-

During the year ended 31st December 1966, 134 samples were procured.

Milk Samples :

86 samples of milk, including 32 of "Channel Islands", were obtained. Of these, three were below the required fat content but they were from individual churns included in a larger consignment and, the average fat content of the consignment being above the required limit, no offence was involved.

Miscellaneous Samples :

48 samples of articles other than milk were obtained, one being the subject of a consumer complaint. Of these, 32 submitted for analysis were found to be satisfactory and four received adverse reports. The adverse reports were in respect of :-

- (1) A sample of pork sausages which was found to contain 63% of meat (representing a deficiency of 3% based on the normally expected minimum of 65% of meat), excessive fat and undeclared preservative.
- (2) A sample of lemon curd which was found to contain 62% of soluble solids. This is slightly below the required minimum of 65%.
- (3) A fruit bun which contained two foreign objects. The latter were identified as part of a plant stalk and a large fruit pip. These were probably included in the fruit received at the bakery and had not been noticed during the cleaning process.
- (4) A sample of flavoured milk obtained from a vending machine. The description printed on the carton stated that it included skimmed milk but it was found to contain whole milk.

The above-mentioned matters did not appear to require legal proceedings and were brought to the notice of the producers concerned, formal cautions being given where necessary. The lemon curd was "home-made" and the result of the analysis was made known to the householder concerned.

General :

In addition to the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, the usual attention was given to the labels and descriptions of food and drugs under the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act. There were no serious complaints concerning these matters.

MILK AND DAIRIES

The number of licences issued for the five-year period ending 31st December 1970 was as follows :-

Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	73
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	18
Untreated	...	...	...	...	1
Ultra-heat treated	..	...	...	...	2

During the year there were 48 inspections of milk distributors and dairy premises.

Sampling :

184 samples of milk were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, with the following results :-

Class of Milk	No. of Samples taken	Appropriate Tests	Samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	86	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	85 77	1 9 (including 5 void)
Raw Milk	94 *	Guinea Pig Methylene Blue	86 43	8 3 (including 2 void)
Sterilised	4	Turbidity	4	
Total of Samples taken :	184	*Includes 45 individual cow samples.		

Brucella Abortus :

Early in the year a report was received from one of the Urban districts near Portsmouth that a sample of raw milk originating from a farm at Beaulieu was found to be positive under the Milk Ring Test. Upon investigation it was ascertained that certain vaccine had been given to the cows in the herd which may have caused this to be positive, and as the results of the Guinea Pig Test proved to be inactive this was felt to be the cause. However, later in the year two other Authorities had strong reactions from the Milk Ring Test and from subsequent individual samples taken from all the cows on the farm, it was discovered that at least two had Brucellosis. One of the farm workers was also found to be suffering from this infection, and before the Medical Officer of Health could give an order under Section 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959, that the milk was not to be used for human consumption unless it was heat treated, the farmer agreed to discontinue sending it as untreated and all milk from this source is being pasteurised by a local firm in Southampton.

Brucella Abortus (Contd.)

There is only one pasteurisation plant functioning in this District, and unfortunately last year certain samples taken from this source failed both the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue Tests. Extensive investigations revealed one possible cause of a failure of the Phosphatase Test which was due to a slight back fall in the outlet pipe from the holding tank, possibly allowing a certain amount of improperly treated milk to gain access to the filling tank.

The Methylene Blue failures were believed to be attributed to the Company allowing milk to be retained in their vending machines for too long a period. Advice was given to the Company, with a warning that they were in danger of losing their licence should these contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations continue.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

National Survey of Air Pollution :

Three pollution gauges have continued to function in the District at the following sites :-

Parish of Lyndhurst	Empress Road, Lyndhurst Fire Tower, Emery Down
---------------------	--------	---

Parish of Dibden	Noadswood Secondary Modern School.
------------------	--------	---------------------------------------

It was necessary to re-site the gauge at High Street, Lyndhurst, to another location in Empress Road. All the gauges have been working satisfactorily, and it is anticipated that those at Lyndhurst will be re-sited somewhere along the waterside where pollution is obviously greater, as in their present situations they will have completed the three-year period required by the Warren Spring Laboratory in assessing the National Survey of Air Pollution. Results were passed to the local press for publication in the Lymington Times and Forest & Waterside Observer.

The Botany Department of the Portsmouth College of Technology have discontinued their sites - one of which was at Hardley close to the Esso Oil Refinery - set up to study the effect of pollution of lichens. The Hardley site was very useful as it gave an indication of the readings on the boundary of the Oil Refinery which were usually much greater than in any other part of the District. However, the C.E.G.B. have now positioned four different sites at various points around Calshot to ascertain any change in atmospheric pollution in the area when the new Fawley Power Station commences operation in 1968.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

115 visits were made to industrial undertakings and other premises in the District in connection with atmospheric pollution, and these included 31 observations of smoke. The major problem remains the Oil Refinery at Fawley where dark and black smoke is often emitted from the flares and other chimneys for short periods, and this Department is frequently discussing this matter with that Company who are always anxious to co-operate to prevent and minimise the emission of smoke. With such a large undertaking as this, involving many chimneys and four flares, the control is very critical and much of the trouble arises from small faults in the plant, these faults usually being remedied very quickly. The Company has a specific Officer who is primarily concerned in investigating complaints of this nature as well as carrying out research into this problem.

The large timber firm at Eling burning wood waste on chain-grate stokers, has carried out adaptations to their boiler plant which seems to have reduced considerably the excessive smoke emitted, and although observations have been taken at this plant no contravention was recorded last year.

OBNOXIOUS ODOURS

The Tar Distilleries at Totton, and the Oil Refinery at Fawley, remain the two main sources from which such odours are emitted. A few complaints are still received, more particularly in respect of the latter, and when the trouble arises it is usually a slight petrol smell which seems inevitable from time to time in the vicinity. On some occasions a very obnoxious smell arose which was identified by the technical officers of the Refinery as one of the macaptans which is a hydrogen sulphide compound. This is due to some fault in the plant which can often be remedied immediately if the Shift Superintendent is contacted outside normal working hours. If no complaint is made the faults are not located until the following morning when normal working hours are resumed.

The Oil Refinery continues to spend a substantial amount of money on investigating means of preventing atmospheric pollution, and it is quite evident from the response to any complaint that the Company is anxious to maintain good relations with people living in the vicinity as well as with this Department.

I must again place on record the excellent co-operation which continues between the Alkali Inspector responsible for this District and the Public Health Department with regard to all matters relating to the Clean Air Act, 1956.

NOISE ABATEMENT

Complaints were received again this year in respect of noise emitted from the Oil Refinery at Fawley. As a result of negotiations last year between the Company and this Department, and the research carried out by the Noise Vibration Unit at Southampton University, extensive works were effected to muffle some of the more noisy plant, in particular compression units where whines from motors were very evident.

Other noises were suppressed by modifications to air fin coolers and the fitting of motors with silencers; duct systems have been surrounded with noise damping material, whilst other works are still being carried out. It would appear that the greatest source of the trouble arises from the Butene dehydrogenation plant, as when this is out of action due to maintenance, the noise in the area is considerably reduced. Another factor which aggravates matters is the easterly winds blowing the noise from the Refinery to the built-up area.

Complaint was also registered against noise emanating from a dredger in the Southampton Water, especially when this vessel is operating during the night and early hours of the morning. It seems that due to the design, inherent troubles are difficult to eliminate, particularly the noise of the hawsers and buckets moving up and down. This matter is still under observation, and discussions have been going on with the owner of the shipping company.

Mr. Halstead, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, attended a Noise Abatement Course for Public Health Inspectors at Southampton University from the 10th-14th January where about 45 Inspectors from local authorities all over England and Wales were present. The programme which covered a week of lectures and practical work embraced the Physics of Noise Generation, Noise Measuring Instruments and measuring techniques, the Physiological effects of Noise on Man, the assessment of annoyance from this source, Noise and the Law, Principles of Noise Control and, finally, Practical Noise Control.

It is quite evident that the Faculty of Engineering at the University is doing considerable research into noise and vibration, and whilst it is helping to achieve satisfactory results in cutting down certain nuisances, a certain amount of research will still be necessary over the next few years into many aspects of this work.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The target to inspect factories once a year was not achieved during 1966, and it was only found possible to visit approximately half of the total.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health :

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	1	-	-
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	153	89	4	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises.)	3	-	-	-
Totals:	157	90	4	-

2. Cases in which defects were found :

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding ..	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature ..	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation ..	4	4	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences :-					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	8	8	-	-	-

3. Outworkers :

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole some premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing) Making Apparel) etc., Cleaning and Washing	3	-	-	-	-	-
Other Work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals :	3	-	-	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS and RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This year was mainly taken up with primary inspections of premises registered during the year, and revisits to assess whether the outstanding Notices had been complied with.

At the end of the year there were very few premises coming under the jurisdiction of this Act, which had not been registered. The provisions requiring most attention were those in relation to first-aid, thermometers, abstract, and washing facilities. Altogether 92 Notices were served, calling for 209 contraventions to be attended to, and works were carried out to remedy 280 items. No exemptions were asked for, therefore none was granted. With regard to dangerous machinery, the slow reaction of the manufacturers in the previous year to providing necessary protection has now been mostly overcome, and in 24 cases the contravention of Section 17 was removed. Unfortunately we were without a full complement of staff with the absence of one Inspector for a few months due to illness.

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	24	147	40
Retail Shops ...	32	326	44
Wholesale shops, warehouses ...	2	6	4
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...	6	52	18
Fuel storage depots	-	1	-

Analysis of persons employed in premises registered up to the end of the year was as follows :-

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	956
Retail Shops	1,115
Wholesale departments, warehouses	34
Catering establishments open to the public	410
Canteens	34
Fuel storage depots	10
Total :	2,559
Total Males :	1,005
Total Females :	1,554

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

There were 10 animal boarding establishments in the area for which licences were issued during the year, and I am glad to say that a high standard is being maintained at most of them.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Licences were issued in respect of 3 premises which were found to comply with the provisions of this Act.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

This Department is still responsible for issuing the Certificates of Registration of scrap metal dealers in the area, and at the end of the year 21 such dealers had been registered, the majority of them being itinerant dealers.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 and
THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS (THRESHING & DISMANTLING
OF RICKS) REGULATIONS, 1950

The above Act and Regulations are under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. In carrying out the duties imposed upon the Local Authority, a staff of two - a Rodent Officer and an Operator - are employed permanently. Advice and the destruction of rats and/or mice on private premises is indirectly free, the cost being borne by the General Rate Fund. For the treatment of business and agricultural premises a charge is made on the following basis :-

Yearly Contract	... ..	£1.0s.0d per hour
'Ad hoc' service :		
Rodent Officer working		
alone ..		11s.6d per hour
Assistant ..	... ..	8s.6d per hour
When working together		£1.0s.0d per hour

Contract service is encouraged wherever possible to business premises as this system of operation which covers four services per year has been found most satisfactory in keeping premises free of infestation the year round. Occupiers wishing to carry out the work themselves have been given every help and advice. Routine and systematic inspections have been carried out on all classes of property, including Council-owned premises, also bank, ditches, and hedgerows.

Complaints of infestation continue to be received, and as will be seen in 'Details of Work' carried out there was an increase of 118 over the previous year.

'Warfarin', the synthetic rodenticide, is still the poison of choice, giving excellent results in spite of the suspected immunity in certain areas. The sustained action against these pests and the evidence gained, it can be assumed that the rat and mouse population in the District is being kept at a reasonable level.

<u>Details of Work :</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
Number of yearly contracts	45	44
Income from contracts	£429.18s.0d	£409.12s.0d
Income from 'ad hoc' services	£153. 5s.0d	£110. 2s.6d
Number of complaints received ...	683	565
Number of infestations found	810	990
Number of infestations dealt with ..	1,493	1,555

Number of visits made
for disinfection :

(a) Dwelling-houses	2,694	2,367
(b) Business premises	286	314
(c) Agricultural properties	468	418
(d) Local Authority premises ...	54	33
	<u>3,502</u>	<u>3,132</u>

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS

Nature of Inspection	Number made
<u>Nuisances :</u>	
Premises (Defects)	411
Premises Filthy and Verminous	33
Animals	39
Smoke/Dust	87
Smoke/Dust observations	31
Noise	104
Refuse/Accumulations, Deposits	244
<u>Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits, etc.</u>	
Sewerage and Drainage	621
Ditches	202
Water Supply	88
Disinfestation	51
Rodents and Insect Control	3,536
<u>Special Premises and Visits :</u>	
Agricultural Welfare Act	1
Air Analysis Apparatus	149
Animal Boarding Establishments and Pet Shops	22
Factories	90
Outworkers	7
Hairdressing Establishments	20
Moveable Dwellings and Sites	615
Offices and Shops Act	868
Schools	4
<u>Food Premises :</u>	
Bakers and Bakehouses	27
Butchers	113
Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	135
Canteens (including Schools)	91
Clubs	20
Confectioners	60
Fish Shops	8
Fish and Chip Shops	21
General Stores	95
Grocers	249
Greengrocers	65
Hotels and Guesthouses	70
Public Houses	138
Mobile Shops	105
Meat and Food Inspection	184
<u>Milk and Ice-Cream :</u>	
Dairies	48
Ice-Cream Premises	34
<u>Infectious Disease :</u>	
Investigations	355
Disinfections	8
Food Poisoning	91
<u>Cleansing Services :</u>	
Cesspool Emptying	91
Refuse Collection and Disposal	1,626
<u>Housing :</u>	
Houses inspected	860
Overcrowding	17
Houses surveyed	221
<u>Others:</u>	
Visits re: Sampling	367
Interviews and Meetings	1,705
Total :	14,027

